

21. *DRYOSCOPIUS AFFINIS* (Gr.).

22. *COSMOPSARUS UNICOLOR*, Shelley. "Sasati."

A pair of this beautiful Starling, first described by Captain Shelley (*Ibis*, 1881, p. 116).

23. *LAMPROCOLIUS CHALYBEIUS*, Ehr. "Quenzi."

Feeds on millet and insects. My specimens are identical with several in the British Museum from Abyssinia, labelled "*L. chalybæus*;" but as these have not yet been worked out, Mr. Sharpe declines to be responsible for the nomenclature of the Museum specimens.

24. *FRINGILLARIA TAHAPISI*, Smith. "Turugu."

25. *PLOCEUS MELANOTIS*, Lafr.

26. *URÆGINTHUS MARIPOSA* (Less.). "Sunha."

The three male specimens all have the brilliant red ear-coverts of the northern species.

27. *LAGONOSTICTA SENEGALA* (L.). "Sunha."

Feeds like the last.

28. *QUELEA ÆTHIOPICA*, Blanford. "Maumbi."

Feeds on millet and weaves its nest.

29. *VIDUA PARADISEA* (L.). "Tumbwe."

Weaves rough nests. The specimen belongs to the race which has been distinguished as *V. verreauxi*, Cass.

30. *PLOCEUS*, sp.?

31. *QUELEA*, sp.? "Maumbi."

Of these last two birds there are only female specimens, which I do not venture to determine in the absence of Capt. Shelley.

XX.—*Some Stray Ornithological Notes.*

By H. B. TRISTRAM, D.D., F.R.S.

THE question of the species of the Grebe from Vancouver Island, formerly in Sir W. Jardine's collection, which I supposed to be *Podiceps occidentalis* (*Ibis*, 1887, p. 98), is

finally set at rest. I forwarded the specimen to Washington, and Mr. Ridgway kindly writes to inform me that it proves to be *P. holboelli* in breeding-plumage. So far as I can ascertain, this species is, as yet, unknown in our museums on this side of the Atlantic, which must be my excuse for mistaking its identity.

By a careless slip of the pen I mentioned in the last number of 'The Ibis' (above, p. 23), *Alauda brachydactyla* as occurring in Gran Canaria. I should have written *Alauda* (*Calandrella*) *minor*, Cab., which is the Canarian species. I have just heard from Mr. Meade-Waldo, who is in Tenerife, that he finds *Calandrella minor* on the high ground in that island also, and that it breeds at Laguna.

In going over some skins from the Pacific islands which I had received several years ago for examination at my leisure, and which had been mislaid and forgotten, I find a *Myzomela* sent me by Lieut. G. E. Richards, R.N., from St. Aignans, Louisiade Archipelago, which appears to me to be undescribed. In coloration it most nearly resembles *M. lifuensis*, Layard, but is one third larger, equalling, in fact, in size the largest species of the family; and while in *M. lifuensis* there is a broad black collar intervening between the scarlet head and the scarlet down the centre of the back, in the Louisiade bird the scarlet is uninterrupted, and the scarlet on the throat does not descend so far towards the breast and is very sharply defined. I propose for this species the name

MYZOMELA RUBRO-CUCULLATA, sp. nov.

♂ capite, dorso et uropygio coccineis; alis, cauda et corpore subtus toto cum macula anteoculari intense nec fuliginose nigris; remigum margine interna arcute albida; rostro pedibusque nigris.

Hab. St. Aignans, Louisiade Archipelago.

I subjoin the measurements of the two species:—

M. rubro-cucullata: Long. tot. 5·15, alæ 2·85, caud. 2·25, tars. 0·9, culmin. 0·75.

M. lifuensis: Long. tot. 4·2, alæ 2·3, caud. 1·5, tars. 0·7, culmin. 0·65.

I am disposed to think, and in this view I am supported by Mr. Seebohm, that the *Zosterops* of the Loo Choo Islands ought to be separated from *Z. simplex*, with which Mr. Seebohm (Ibis, 1888, p. 234) identified it, at least as a subspecies or variety. I have examined in his and my own collections fourteen specimens, and they all agree very closely in dimensions; but among the enormous series of *Z. simplex* in Mr. Seebohm's collection amassed by Swinhoe, we could only find a single specimen approaching in size that from the Loo Choos. I should therefore, for the present, prefer to distinguish it as *Z. simplex*, var. *loochooensis*, giving the dimensions as follows:—Total length 4·5 inches, wing 2·35–2·4, tail 1·75, tarsus 0·72, culmen 0·52. The coloration in no way differs from that of the continental bird, save, perhaps, in being somewhat deeper in tint.

XXI.—Notes on Woodpeckers.—No. XVI. *On some new Species of Picidæ.* By EDWARD HARGITT, F.Z.S.

THE object of this short paper is simply to record some *Picidæ* which I consider entitled to rank as new species. Many of them have been known to me for some time, and I now deem it advisable not to delay the publication of brief diagnoses of their specific characters.

† 1. *PICUMNUS FLAVIFRONS*, sp. n.

♂ *ad.* Similar to *P. aurifrons*, but differs in having the underparts below the chest spotted (not striped) with black, those feathers on the top of the head which are not tipped with yellow being deep black spotted with pure white.

♀ *juv.* Has the top of the head, occiput, and nape dusky brown striped with white, the breast and abdomen being striped with dusky brownish-olive. It is almost identical with the young of *P. aurifrons*.

Both these specimens were obtained by Mr. Edward Bartlett at Sarayacu, Peru, upon the 17th of July 1865, and they are evidently the adult and young of the same species. The types are in the British Museum.